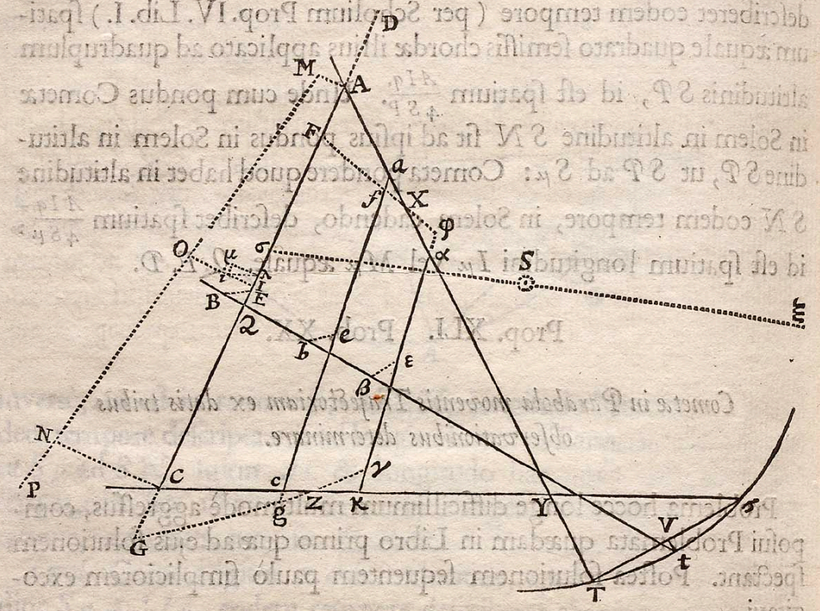
tertiam, X longitudinem quam Cometa toto illo tempore ea cum velocitate quam habet in mediocri Telluris à Sole distantia, describere posset, & tV perpendiculum in chordam $T\tau$. In longitudine media $t\mathcal{B}$ sumatur utcunque punctum $\mathcal{B}$, & inde versus Solem S



ducatur linea $\mathcal{B}E$, quæ sit ad Sagittam tV ut contentum sub $S\mathcal{B}$ & St quadrato ad cubum hypotenusæ trianguli rectanguli, cujus latera sunt $S\mathcal{B}$ & tangens latitudinis Cometæ in observatione secunda ad radium $t\mathcal{B}$. Et per punctum E agatur recta AEC, cujus partes AE, EC ad rectas TA & τC terminatæ, sint ad invicem ut tempora V & W: Tum per puncta $A, \mathcal{B}, C$, duc circumferentiam circuli, eamque biseca in i, ut & chordam AC in I. Age occultam Si secantem AC in λ, & comple parallelogrammum $iI\lambda\mu$. Cape $I\sigma$ æqualem $3I\lambda$, & per Solem S age occultam $\sigma\xi$ æqualem $3S\sigma + 3i\lambda$. Et deletis jam literis A, E, C, I, à puncto $\mathcal{B}$ versus punctum ξ duc occultam

cultam novam $\mathcal{B}E$, quæ sit ad priorem $\mathcal{B}E$ in duplicata ratione distantiæ $\mathcal{B}S$ ad quantitatem $S\mu + \frac{1}{3}i\lambda$. Et per punctum E iterum duc rectam AEC eadem lege ac prius, id est, ita ut ejus partes AE & EC sint ad invicem ut tempora inter observationes, V & W.

Ad AC bisectam in I erigantur perpendicula AM, CN, IO, quarum AM & CN sint tangentes latitudinum in observatione prima ac tertia ad radios TA & $\tau\alpha$. Jungatur MN secans IO in O. Constituatur rectangulum $iI\lambda\mu$ ut prius. In IA producta capiatur ID æqualis $S\mu + \frac{2}{3}i\lambda$, & agatur occulta OD. Deinde in MN versus N capiatur MP, quæ sit ad longitudinem supra inventam X in dimidiata ratione mediocris distantiæ Telluris à Sole (seu semidiametri orbis magni) ad distantiam OD. Et in AC capiatur CG ipsi NP æqualis, ita ut puncta G & P ad easdem partes rectæ NC jaceant.

Eadem methodo qua puncta E, A, C, G, ex assumpto puncto $\mathcal{B}$ inventa sunt, inveniantur ex assumptis utcunque punctis aliis b & β puncta nova e, a, c, g, & $\varepsilon, \alpha, \varkappa, \gamma$. Deinde si per G, g, γ ducatur circumferentia circuli $Gg\gamma$ secans rectam τC in Z: erit Z locus Cometæ in plano Ecliptiæ. Et si in AC, ac, $\alpha\varkappa$ capiantur AF, af, $\alpha\varphi$ ipsis CG, cg, $\varkappa\gamma$ respectivè æquales, & per puncta F, f, φ ducatur circumferentia circuli $Ff\varphi$ secans rectam AT in X; erit punctum X alius Cometæ locus in plano Ecliptiæ. Ad puncta X & Z erigantur tangentes latitudinum Cometæ ad radios TX & τZ; & habebuntur loca duo Cometæ in orbe proprio. Denique (per Prop. XIX. Lib. I.) umbilico S, per loca illa duo describatur Parabola, & hæc erit Trajectoria Cometæ. *Q. E. I.*

Constructionis hujus demonstratio ex Lemmatibus consequitur: quippe cum recta AC secetur in E in ratione temporum, per Lemma VIII: & $\mathcal{B}E$ per Lem. XI. sit pars rectæ $\mathcal{B}S$ in plano Ecliptiæ arcui $AB C$ & chordæ AEG interjecta; & MP (per Lem. VIII.) longitudo sit chordæ arcus, quem Cometa in orbe proprio inter observationem primam ac tertiam describere debet, ideoque ipsi MN æqualis fuerit, si modò $\mathcal{B}$ sit verus Cometæ locus in plano Ecliptiæ.

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